CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. X. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1857. NO. 261.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED BY RAY, MEDILL & CO., OFFICE, No. 53 CLARK STREET.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

Daily delivered in city, per week	20 cts
Daily, per annum	$8.00
Tri-Weekly, by mail or express, per year	5.00
Semi-Weekly, do do do	3.00
Weekly, do do do	2.00
Weekly, per copy	5 cts
Weekly, per dozen	50 cts
Weekly, per hundred	$4.00

Every issue, if desired, will be sent out of the city. Address "RAY, MEDILL & CO., Chicago, Ill."

Business Cards.

Notice to Railroad Co.'s and Contractors.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS WILL BE MADE by our Western Representative Company, for the purchase of a limited amount of Railroad Iron, from New York to Nieagara Falls, or Chicago, subject to any interior Rail-road or New York Canals, at Five Dollars and Twenty-five cents per Ton.

Address, COLLIN ROBINSON Agent, Agent. Buffalo, N. Y.

GARLAND'S TRUNK STORE REMOVED.

JOHN C. GARLAND WOULD INFORM his customers and the public that he has removed his stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., to his new building, he may be found ready to wait on his customers at the sign of the Trunk, on the north side of Lake street, North Side, where he will be pleased to show to any customer.

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

Embracing everything in the line, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

He means to continue the business and no other business, to be found at

NEW STORE NO. 136 LAKE STREET,

Opposite Mr. Kennedy occupied by Gurney, Hayden & Co., where he will be ready the 1st of May, next to show the friends of his old customers, the finest and best stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., ever offered in the west, of which due notice will be given.

Also, Agent for the celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, corner of Wells, will receive orders and deliver safes free of cost.

J. C. GARLAND.

197 Lake Street. 197

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE,

AT MODERATE PRICES

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ROSEWOOD CHESTS,
MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS, WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
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1857. 1857.

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CASH CAPITAL, $600,000.

T. L. GUREBERG, President. NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1857. JOHN ALLEN, Secretary.

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WELLS D. WALDRIDGE, Troy.
J. C. EVANS, Secretary and Treasurer.

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GEO. A. BRUSH,
CHAS. E. CHASE, Agents, Chicago.

Warehouse, corner of Market street and Canal.

[ad25 20m.10]

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Market Hotel, Albany.

Forwarding. 62.

M. C. R. R. CO.

1857.

North Shore Line Steamboats.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS PLYMOUTH ROCK, and PILGRIM, will form the regular weekly line between Detroit and Buffalo, touching at Port Huron, Sarnia, Goderich, Southampton, Kincardine, Saugeen, Sydenham, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Nottawasaga, Sydenham, Saugeen, Kincardine, Southampton, Goderich, Sarnia, Port Huron, and Detroit.

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

J. S. RALPH, Commander.

Will leave Detroit—Wednesdays and Fridays.
Buffalo—Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,

J. S. RICHARDS, Commander.

Will leave Detroit—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Buffalo—Sundays and Tuesdays.

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, Commander.

Will leave Detroit—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Buffalo—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, of about 300 tons each. The Commander and Clerk are gentlemen of great experience and are well and favorably known on the Lakes. The Cabins are fitted up and furnished in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unsurpassed in all respects considered by any other boats on the lakes. For the convenience of travelers, the Line will run anything over before offered to the public, and connections will be made at Buffalo to St. Louis, and New York, to forward goods and passengers together with greater ease than has ever yet been at stand.

For the transportation of freight, this route offers facilities as drawers which cannot be equaled, and gives of merchandise from the east, and passenger to the cities of C. L. to remove, and to the west from the West, should go to the care of the Freight Agent, Detroit.

C. R. SWAIN, Agent.

Chicago, Mch 25th, 1857.—m.m.

1857. 1857.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.,

CONVEYS FREIGHT IN CARS UNDER control of the Agents and Messrs. Hayden & Co., Railroad Companies, over New York and Erie, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, and Illinois Central Roads leading West. Time guaranteed between

N. Y. and Chicago	10	N. Y. and St. Louis	14
" Milwaukie	12	" Pittsburgh	7
" Springfield	13	" Boston	8
" Rock Island	13	" Albany	5
" Peoria	13	" Buffalo	3

New York Office, 82 and 84 Broadway, Chapman's Building. Chicago Office, 77 Randolph st., Tremont House Block. Boston Office, 24 Liberty Square. Albany Office, 20 Quay street.

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Who Will Pay the Damage.

It is proposed to put up the grade above the present new grade *one and three-quarters* feet at the corners of Lake and Clark, *two and one-half* feet at the corner of LaSalle and Randolph, *one foot* at the corner of Lake and State, and so elsewhere over the whole city. Gentlemen of the Common Council, this is a question of dollars and cents—not one of convenience to Mr. Snooks and Boodle—a question of dollars and cents to the tax payers; and if you think the city finances are in a condition to bear the immediate payment of the damage which will be done to private property by the action proposed, why go ahead and let us have a high grade. If on the contrary, you feel that the treasury has got all it can stagger under for the next year, perhaps you may be content to let matters rest as they are. Have you gentlemen, any of you, or any advocate of the high, higher, highest grade, computed or guessed at the damage for which you will lay the city liable? Not a man of the lot we will venture. Suppose you send a committee to let them begin at the Union depot, and go up Lake to the bridge, and back down Randolph, pencil and paper in hand, glancing through the cross streets as they move along; perhaps their opinion about the necessity and possibility of this grade may be modified before the walk is concluded. Try the experiment gentlemen, before passing the ordinance. If you are determined to pile on the taxes, be sure of the amount before you begin.

CITY ITEMS.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company are about to extend the telegraph line from Galesburgh to Quincy.

LAND SALES.—The sales of land by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the first fifteen days of April amount to $230,724, and the aggregate for the year thus far to $1,253,655.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—Dr. Kock, late of "Der National Demokrat," has left that establishment preparatory to the publication of a Sunday literary paper to be called "The Minerva," dedicated exclusively to the interests and social life of the German population.

TRUES, SALE.—We learn that C. H. Spalds, of this city, has purchased the new fore-and-aft vessels just launched at Cleveland. They are the Hugh Barclay, Walrus and Goldbeater. These vessels have capacity for about 17,500 bushels of wheat each, and cost at an average $17,000.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—James McKindley and E. B. Stevens, sold to Chancellor L. Jenks, Esq., a lot 25 by 100, on Ellis Place, between Polk and Taylor streets, for Brady Street Market. Nicholas Rose sold to Chancellor L. Jenks, Esq., a lot 25 by 100, on Buffalo streets, between Harrison on Polk, for $2,000, on same time.

STILL ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On last Sunday night the newspaper and periodical establishment of McNally & Co., Theater Building, was entered by a burglar who broke open drawers and ransacked the premises generally, rewarding himself for his trouble with three broken back bills and one hundred pennies. He effected an entrance by removing a pane of glass from the back window and raising the sash.

PRINTING ACT.—We are informed that on Sunday last, a man named Todd, went into a saloon on North Clark street, got drunk, laid down upon a bench, and went to sleep. Quinlan, the keeper of the saloon, poured a lot of camphene upon the sleeping man's clothes, and then set them on fire. Our informant says that Todd was very severely burned. No arrests have been made.

SIG. MARTINEZ KILLED.—We regret to learn that Signor Martinez, the guitarist, well known in this city, was run over on a railroad in Detroit on Wednesday, and died a few hours afterward from the effects of his injuries received. He was a native of Spain. In 1841 he married a French lady, whom he now leaves a worrying widow and mother with a son twelve years of age.

THE BELL RINGERS IN CHICAGO.—The celebrated Park Family of Vocalists, Hayden and Bell Ringers, are to favor our citizens with a series of their popular entertainments, commencing on Thursday evening, at Metropolitan Hall. It is needless for us to comment on the merits of their world renowned troupe, as they are well known to our citizens. Their entertainments are of the highest order, and the great variety they give in the musical line cannot fail to please all who visit them.

DOG FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, a dog fight came off at the Brighton Track, for $250 a side. The owners of the dogs are Dutch Frank, as he is called, keeper of a disreputable house upon the South side, and Patrick Gallagher, of the North side. Rather $2,000 was staked upon the result, and a large crowd of pimps, bullies, &c., witnessed the brutal exhibition. As the affair took place without the city limits, the police had no authority to interfere. Are there no officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws in this county, outside the city limits?

QUESTIONS FRAY.—A short time ago Mr. H. O. Ottignon, of the Chicago Gymnasium, "put up" a sixty-five pound dumb-bell, one hundred times from the floor, alternating from his right to his left hand each time, or fifty times with each hand. This exhibits a strength and power of endurance really wonderful, and is a feat which has yet to be equaled, on this continent at least. The nearest approach to it was the feat of a gentleman attached to a New York Gymnasium who "put up" a fifty-six pound dumb-bell in the same way one hundred and two times.

UNPAID LETTERS.—The following list of unpaid letters remain in the Post Office, up to April 18:—Messrs. C. G. & A. Barnum, Danbury, Conn.; Dr. Chas. Backus, Forest Dale, Vt.; Hon. H. Webb, Boston; Rev. R. F. Barrett, Boston; Edwin Day, Lakeside, Ill.; Dennis Carroll, Rock Harmar, Philadelphia; Amos Greenleaf, Westbrook, Me.; Richard P. Reed, DeKalb, Ill.; R. Water, Philadelphia; Thos. Gibbs, West Wheeling, Ill.; Reynolds Jayne, Calmar, Iowa; J. H. M. Wright, Lowell, Mass.; Jas. Echols, Harlem, Va.; Geo. H. Chrisman, Harrisonburg, Va.; D. W. Corwin, Eddyville, Iowa; John H. Young, Boston; Mrs. Sarah Bailey, Pittsford, N. Y.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The rumor that the site selected for the Post Office and Custom House building on Monroe street, was to be abandoned, and another more centrally located chosen, instead of dying out is gaining strength. It is now reported that the Government admits that a great blunder has been made in the selection of a site. It is further said that Congress is opposed to building the new Post Office on Monroe street, and it is known that the workmen have been dismissed and the further progress of the building, for the present, stopped. These are all favorable signs, and we are inclined to think that the Department will yet reconsider its foolish action and make choice of a location which will accommodate the people, whether it suits the views of individual speculators or not.

MARKET HOUSE MONOPOLIES.—The Tribune made the general statement yesterday, that Market Houses enabled a clique of provision dealers and butchers not only to continue, for the purpose of putting up and keeping up the price of chicken at their own stalls, but to keep down the price for the Family Supply of the city.

A friend relates to us a case in point, confirming the truth of our position. He went, the other morning, into one of the markets with his basket, to purchase some butter, eggs, &c. While the stall-keeper was serving him, a man who keeps a Family Grocery approached the dealer and in an undertone enquired, "What is the market for eggs?" "Six cents," was the reply, in a low tone. "Ah," said the grocer, "I am for low, I sold yesterday and this morning, at fifteen cents; I must put mine up as soon as I return. What are you getting for dressed chickens?" "Forty to forty-five cents apiece." "You are!" and the grocer, "why I sold a lot of very nice ones last evening at thirty and thirty-five. I did not know they had gone up."

Somebody is evidently getting to better and better, but our informant did not distinctly hear it.

Another gentleman related to us an incident that happened to himself last fall. He met a country man on State street with a load of potatoes, waiting for a purchaser. The potatoes were very nice ones, the man asked half a dollar a bushel for the load, but there being more than a sufficient quantity of the same article in the market, our friend wanted to take but three bushels, and offered the farmer twenty cents for them. The man refused to sell them and said he would drive his load down to the Market House and see if he could get dupes of the monopolists there.

Our friend waited for his man from the market, but he not returning, he went on his way. He found the vegetable stall of that same institution had bought every bushel of that load of potatoes, and brought the whole load. The farmer said in explanation, that the butcher told him that it was expedient for country people to sell to citizens, but that he (butcher) could not let the high prices to be set by citizens. He (butcher) said that the business that he (butcher) had to transact, the premises he had to pay rent for, the taxes he had to pay, the clerks he had to employ, and the losses he had to meet, made it necessary that he should have the entire profit on the sale of the potatoes, and that he could not let the citizens have them at a dollar a bushel, but that the regular price was ten shillings!

So much, thought he, for the advantages and benefits of a Market House. Give us free trade.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The following proceedings of general interest were had:

The Comptroller reported that the contingent fund was exhausted, and $10,000 was appropriated.

An order was passed for the widening of the river from Washington to Madison streets.

The Mayor vetoed the order for the paying of damages to the owners of the log *Water McQueen*, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Claims.

An order was passed for having Ex-Mayor Chapin's portrait painted.

An order was passed for building a bridge at Hamlin Avenue connecting the South Western Plank road, and $770 was ordered assessed for that purpose.

The Mayor nominated Ira Coleman as a Fire Policeman for the 3d Ward. Confirmed.

An order was passed appropriating $3000 for removing sunken vessels in the Harbor.

Ald. Long offered an order appropriating $50,000 for removing obstructions to navigation east of Rush street Bridge. Referred to Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

An ordinance was passed empowering policemen to serve writs issued by the Police Justices.

Ald. D'Wolf, from the Committee on Judiciary, made a long report relative to the matter of Ald. Bross being city Printer; and against his right to hold both offices. The report is signed by Aldermen D'Wolf and Wahl, the other member of the Committee, Ald. Greenleaf, not having signed it. Among other things the report states that the Committee is informed by Ald. Bross that he is not semi interested in the city printing.

Ald. Long moved that the report be concurred in.

Ald. La Ros moved, as a substitute, that the report be accepted and the committee discharged, and that the Council meet within ten days for the purpose of investigating the charges against Ald. Bross, and that the Alderman be furnished with a copy of the charges.

The President decided Ald. La Ros's motion out of order and a vote was taken on concurring in the report.

Ayes—Ald. Long, Kendall, D'Wolf, Joy, Green, Carter, Sipes, Wahl and Schmidt.

Nays—Ald. Myers, Kennedy, Greenleaf, Dunlap, La Ros, Conley, and Coughlin.

Ald. Kennedy moved the passage of the following ordinance:

An ordinance fixing grades in South Division of the city of Chicago.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, that in that part of the South Division lying north of the center of Twelfth street, the grade of the curb stone of sidewalks be fixed as follows: (These heights are referred to the plane of low water in A. D. 1847, as established by the Trustees of Illinois and Michigan canal, being eight feet and twenty-three one hundredths (8·23) below the water table of Lorenz' store on the south-east corner of Rush street and North Water street.)

South Water street—at State 11 feet, at Wabash avenue 12 feet, at Michigan avenue 14 feet.

Lake street—at State 1-16, Wabash 12-16, Michigan 14.

Randolph street—at State 12, Wabash 12-16, Michigan 14.

Washington street—at State 12-8, Wabash 12-16, Michigan 14.

Madison street—at Wabash 12, Michigan 14.

Market Street (at and south of Monroe)	11-10	feet
Franklin	11-10	"
Wells	11-10	"
LaSalle	11-10	"
Sherman	11-10	"
Dearborn	11-10	"
Clark	11-10	"
Dearborn	11-10	"
Wabash	11-10	"
State	11-10	"
Dearborn	11-10	"
Wabash	11-10	"
Michigan	11-10	"

Sec. 2.—The heights fixed above shall be the grades of the curb-stone of the sidewalk at the four corners of each intersection. The sidewalk shall incline from the curb-stone inwards to the line of building, at the rate of one inch in three feet. On all streets running east and west the grade shall be a straight line drawn on each block between the heights fixed above for the north and south streets; and one of those portions of east and west streets south of Madison street, lying between the north branch of Chicago River and the nearest north and south street, the grade shall be a straight line east to west at the rate of one inch per hundred feet.

The ordinance was ordered to be published.

The Council had not adjourned at midnight.

THE DOGS IN THE SAFFIN HOUSES OF—NINE BUTCHERS TOOK DOWN AND SIX BURNED—Decidedly the vilest and most dangerous place in Chicago is, or rather was, the Faulty in the North Division, near the Lake Shore, known as the "Saffin." For some years past it has been the resort and hiding place of all sorts of scoundrels, while the most wretched and degraded women and their miserable pimps, congregated there in large numbers. A large number of people have been murdered in the city, have been robbed into the dens there, and robbed, and thing to tell! little doubt that a number of murders have been committed by the desperate characters who made those dens their haunts. The most beastly sensuality and the darkest crimes had their homes in the "Saffin," as almost in Chicago Police annals.

Previous to yesterday, there had unanimously arrangements been made to break up the "Saffin" houses, but the fund upon which they stood was in litigation in the U. S. Courts, and the litigants, in view of the uncertainty of the law, were disinclined to take any violent measures to eject the occupants. A short time since, Hon. W. B. Ogden purchased the interest of one of the litigants, and a few days since, Mr. Ogden's agent notified all the occupants to vacate the premises forthwith, or their buildings would be torn down, and, at the same time, to avoid as much difficulty as possible, purchased the buildings of such of the owners as would sell them, for a reasonable price.

Finding that the occupants were determined to retain possession as long as possible, yesterday morning the agent, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, arrived with writs of ejectment, and accompanied by a large posse and some thirty policemen headed by the Mayor, had five disreputable houses, and four shanties torn down. The inmates were allowed a sufficient time to move their furniture into the street; books and chairs were then fastened to the buildings, one after another; and down they came. This was in the morning, and the proceeding attracted a crowd of several hundred persons. One or two of the houses were not destroyed, the occupants promising to vacate them to-day.

Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, six of the remaining buildings, all houses of the worst character, were buried to the ground. As the fire broke out in three of the buildings simultaneously, it is probable they were set on fire by the tenants, as a last act of revenge over the property, who had just purchased them. They were wooden buildings and of little value.

Thus this congregation of the vilest haunts of the most depraved and degraded creatures in our city, has been literally "wiped out," and the miserable beings who swarmed there, driven away. Hereafter, we hope the Saffin will be the abode of honest and the industrious, and that efficient measures will be taken to prevent any other portion of the city from becoming the abode of another such gathering of vile and vicious persons.

THAT $15,000 VERDICT.—The verdict, rendered in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, of $15,000 against the city and in favor of William H. Woolsey, for injuries received in falling, in consequence of a defective sidewalk, is not, it seems, the end of the suit. The City Attorney has moved an arrest of judgement and will endeavor to obtain another trial. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court. Woolsey, it appears, fell into the area of the new iron store, corner of Wells and South Water streets, in consequence of there being no railings put up as required by ordinance, and received severe injuries. The main point in the case is, of course, the liability of the city for damages.

The City Attorney insisted that the city having passed an ordinance requiring areas of buildings, when repaired, to be protected by railings, and the owner of the building having, in this case, violated that ordinance, the claim for damages is against the person who disobeyed the ordinance and thus caused the injuries rather than against the city. The counsel for the complainant insists that the city is bound to enforce its ordinances, and is liable for all damages to individuals from a neglect to do so.

TO THE EDITOR OF DAILY TRIBUNE.—*Dear Sir*—An article appeared in yesterday's *Daily Times* which I consider as scurrilous and ungentlemanly, for it tends to prejudice the people of Chicago against my own artistic merit, as it hints that I pretend to honor the people, I am not a gentleman of the blood, and should deep my remembrance of an Italian in coming to this country. Every patriot who never dabled in a land where the street word of Liberty is even written, feels grateful for the protection the country affords, but under the guise of cold indifference they hold a heart ready to sacrifice its last drop for the freedom of its native land. Would it be wise, would it be just, would it be right to drop the name of Mr. Ossoli in Italy in a foreign land? I am an American in principle, with the love of freedom strong within me, and my sympathies are with all free governments and all people in their struggle for their freedom, but to keep up my heart beats to my

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....April 21, 1857.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac R.R.

There are unpleasant rumors on the street in relation to a loss said to have fallen upon the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad, by the failure of an English house that held near a million of dollars of its bonds. Mr. Ogden, the President of the road, has, it is said, gone to Europe to ascertain the extent of the misfortune, and to look after what may be saved. We trust that this report may be exaggerated and that the loss may prove to be mere bagatelle.

Du Page County Seat Question.

The question of the removal of the County seat of Du Page from Naperville to Wheaton, brought out a large vote and was decided against removing, as follows:

Total vote against removal	1,342
Total vote for removal	87
M jority against removal	255

The vote was considerably heavier than that cast last fall. The townships that were opposed to the removal are the ones in which was the chief interest. Lisle increased 50 per cent, and Naperville ditto 60 per cent! It was the astonishing growth of voters since last fall in those two townships that defeated removal. However there was a suspicious increase of votes in Milton for removal.

Final Notice to Kansas Speculators.

Every mail from St. Louis brings us Kansas letters and marked newspapers containing well intended, very elaborate and no doubt truthful "puffs" of new Kansas towns, with requests that they may be "published in your valuable paper," &c. No you don't, gentlemen! We have lived "out West" too long to be caught by that dodge. Kansas letters containing news will be cheerfully and thankfully printed among news matter; but advertisements of new towns wherein the proprietor is much more interested than the public, will be inserted, if at all, in our advertising columns, and must be paid for at current rates. We maintain two correspondents in the Territory, upon whose statements we implicitly rely. When we want puffs, we will direct them how to proceed; until then or further notice, we warn all who attempt to use us for the furtherance of their private interest, that they are wasting valuable time and spoiling white paper to no purpose.

Adoption of the Austrian Policy.

When the young Nero, as Kossuth calls him, the Emperor of Austria, undertook the further subjugation of a province in Italy, he ordered Hungarian or Sclavonian regiments to the task. When an extra turn is to be given to the screws in which Hungary is clamped, German or Italian soldiers are employed to do the infamous work. Recruits from the distant parts of the Empire keep down the populace at Vienna with whom they have neither acquaintance or sympathy; and the sacred person of Nero himself is guarded by musket-bearing machines, that have no care for country and no thought but for their rations and pay.

Acting upon this artful plan of pitting section against section—nationality against nationality—the Administration at Washington has decided upon the removal of the old troops in Kansas, and the substitution in their place, of others not acquainted with the merits and demerits of the parties in that unhappy Territory. The forces there have witnessed the progress of the quarrel thus far, and they cannot be trusted when a charge upon the oppressed Free State men may be ordered; hence the calling in of the janizaries who are expected to do in Kansas what Italians under Nero's orders may do for Hungary, or Hungarians for Italy. The command is given to Harney, the butcher, than whom there could be no better representative of the bloody policy which a shameless Administration has borrowed from a government but little less despotic in fact, regardless of justice than was that of Pierce and Atchison and Stringfellow, his predecessor but all powerful advisers. Women whipping is now in order. Harney, the Hayman of the American army, knows how that is done.

NEW BOOKS.

READING HOURS (TWAIN, OR, A PLEASANT MODE OF LEARNING. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857.

This is an attractive title and just the one which the little folk would prefer before it should have. In even the spring, the happy time of life, there are cases enough to make many days bright little eyes without adding that of "learning to read." The whole plan of this new school book can scarcely be improved upon, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as the very best one yet published for teaching children to read. It deserves to be introduced into every infant school in the country. For sale by Carmer & Wilson, 134 Lake street.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURE.—By Westwood Hossack, A.M. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857.

This book which has been recently published for the special use of children, this must rank as one of the most useful and entertaining. Children are almost universally inquisitive in regard to every object around them and those of nature usually are the most attractive to them, hence a book, suited to their capacity, which treats, in a way in which the little reader can comprehend, what is desired to be taught of the phenomena of nature, must be welcomed by every mother and teacher. The Child's Book of Nature is divided into three parts; the first treats of flowers, fruits and trees; the second of animals, and the third of air, water, light and heat. The style in which the book is written is simple and hold; technical terms are generally avoided and when used are fully explained. We commend this useful little book to the attention of every parent and teacher.

Minnesota Politics—The Republican Party.

The rushing Act of Congress dividing Minnesota by a north and south line, dividing it into a new territory, to be called Dacotah, all of Minnesota west of the Red River of the North and Great Sioux River. The Republicans residing in the southern counties of the Territory desire an east and west boundary, setting off the north half into a new Territory, and the act of Congress has given great offence to them, so much so, that at one time it threatened to disrupt the party! but a better state of feeling now exists.

We copy the following from the St. Paul Minnesotian, of the 8th inst.:

OUR SOUTHERN WEST.—A convention to form a constitution for the State of Minnesota is to assemble on the second Monday of July ensuing. The election of delegates to that Convention takes place, by provision of the act of Congress, on the first Monday in June. That body will be composed, under the present apportionment of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, of one hundred and eight members, to be elected the same as members of the Council and House are now elected, with the exception that in the districts where the people have elected one Councillor they will elect two delegates to the Convention. The multiplying system by the figure two also extends to the number of members in the House.

The Enabling Act of Congress is perfect system in itself. It compels the people of Minnesota to elect the delegates, and endeavors then so to what they must do after they meet. If they first decide that Minnesota is to be a State forthwith, they must then take the Congressional provisions of it, and by it as a party, also the controlling party of the first part is at liberty to recede from the entire proposition. The first question (see third section of the act) is to vote yea or nay: Will we (Minnesota) accept the terms of Congress—boundary lines and all—and upon those terms form a constitution and apply for admission as a State of the Union? The majority of the Public Lands is a part of the bargain by which the nation offers Minnesota to apply for admission into the Union. We wish to see the labors of our Republican friends in Congress defeated, that we may be enabling act from being crushed by the Slave Oligarchy—carried out to its final letter. An attempt to incumber our Constitution with a provision for taxing any lot of the citizens of the enabling act, will only affect a new, and, in the next Congress, in all probability, a more successful weapon in the hands of the State Power to keep us out indefinitely. We cannot, the Republicans of Minnesota too clearly, and were only saved by the sagacity of John P. Hale, and the majority of the very Democrats who made the bargain. Let us take no risks in the matter. The middle Western States every year we we hear the best emigrating westward, that the Republicans of Minnesota will be united on the first Monday in June. They should be united on the question of the Sanctity of Minnesota as a Free State.

The present time of the Southern part of the Territory, so far as has met our eye during the past week, is truly encouraging.

A NEW "MAGNIFICENT" ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. L. Tremont, the popular host of the Tremont, on New Haven, has issued the unfortunate Neptune Hotel in Washington, for the present and future, the magnificent will of Mr. Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric, the celebrated, and it is said, the only man who ever ate a dinner at the Neptune. He has had about twelve years to meditate on the fact, about that one dinner, and it is said he is now so far recovered as to present to the public, in the shape of a dinner, the result of his long meditation.

Prospects for the Year.

But few of our readers, we suspect, can look the year full in the face with a view to ascertain what are its business prospects, without a feeling of nervous anxiety and an indefinable dread. Say what we may of the prosperity of the country—its wonderful capacity and undeveloped resources, there is abroad a conviction that the prosperity is not all real, that the country's capacity for production is not equal to the demand that will be made upon it, and that its resources, wonderful as they seem to be, are pledged for unpaid debts. There is a consciousness in all business and political circles that the nation, to use a common but meaning phrase, has been too "fast," and that the day of reckoning and atonement is not far off. Between the enormous debts saddled upon the country by works of internal improvements which do not, to say the least, pay expected dividends, the unexampled consumption of articles of luxury, and the more appalling fact—the absolute diminution of the proportion of agricultural laborers when compared with the aggregate population,—men cannot reason themselves into the belief that the present condition of affairs is healthy and enduring, no matter what columns of specious figures may be arrayed and marshaled for their assistance.

For a people occupying a virgin country like ours, excessive importation, even of silks, brandies and segars, is not an economical mistake the effect of which need be long regretted. But when we add to increased consumption, the baleful effects of diminished production—thus lighting our candle at both ends—the difficulty becomes one of momentous commercial importance. That such is the difficulty against which the country will now be obliged to contend, we think there is no doubt. The inevitable tendency of the Tariff of half a dozen years has been to stimulate speculation and discourage old-fashioned laborious industry of head and hands both. The rural inhabitants have been and are yet the most affected with the prevailing mania for suddenly acquired riches, and they have sought to speculation in country lands and town lots, the wealth that has been denied them in agricultural labor. They have rushed into the cities and villages; become gentlemen of leisure; swelled the number of small shop keepers; crowded their sons into the learned professions or into counting houses; dressed their daughters in silks instead of calico; taught them to pound the piano when they ought to have been churning butter, to gad the streets instead of minding their poultry—all in the meantime, largely consuming but producing nothing. Those who have remained on their farms, have paid more attention to the price of the fast sections adjoining than to the corn growing within their own enclosures; and not a few have found it easier to spend their time in trading in what they have not produced, than in producing that upon which others might trade. Doubtless the number of producers has increased in the country as a whole, and in the West largely; but the ratio between producers and consumers has been constantly diminishing; and though we are without reliable statistics, it may be safely assumed that it is smaller to day than ever before since that memorable 1837, when ruin, from this same cause, overspread the land.

It is the consciousness of these unpleasant facts which makes men blink when they look the future in the face. Those who ever stop to listen, hear the premonitory moan that betokens the coming whirlwind; and though there are those who blustor and boast to cheer themselves and impose upon others when the country's condition is under discussion, there can be none who do not recognize the truthfulness of the picture we have drawn.

Cheap Meat and Vegetables.

The curse of Chicago is the enormous cost of living—the high prices fixed upon every article that is used in the daily feeding of the one hundred and ten thousand men, women and children within our city limits. After we get beyond beef and flour, in marketing, there is no end to the extortion to which the people are obliged to submit. Everything is high—enormously so—high beyond all reason—beyond endurance. Covent Garden, London, where vegetables are sold from land worth from £200 to £300 to the acre, is a cheaper place than any one of the three Market Houses in Chicago, and there are few—very few in the cities that can be and are named therein—of Illinois than in any other part of the world, there is nothing sold by our market men wholesale that does not command prices that would astonish buyers in New Orleans, New York, or any part of Europe. Go through the list of garden vegetables which may be raised almost without care or money upon the thousands and tens of thousands of wasty acres that surround us, and see what a day's living costs. Or, what is better, take a basket on your arm, walk through the market and buy your own dinner. Don't trust the job to Bridget, but do it yourself, and see how your purse is made to sweat. Potatoes, turnips, beets, celery, salsify, radishes, onions—all the prices of each and all astonished.—Turkeys 18c cents per lb; scrawny chickens 50 cents each; butter 28 cents per lb; eggs 16 cents per doz. In this most fruitful and abundant country there is something wrong in all this. Why should turnips a thousand bushels of which may be raised upon an acre of ground, at a cost of as many cents,—be sold at a dollar, or they never been all winter? Why should we pay for a bushel of potatoes, may be bought in London for two pence, twenty-cents? What scarcity of labor is there or what lack of skill in our gardeners, to compel the green-grocers to retail lettuce at 12½ cents a head, and radishes the size of a pipe-stem, at two cents each? For high prices of beef and pork, butter, eggs and flour—for whatever in fact may be sent forward cheaply to supply to great maw of "the East"—there is some reason; we can understand them by recurrence to the law of demand and supply; but that the people of Chicago should pay for what may be raised in small abundance at their own doors, more than the people of any other place in the United States is what we do not pretend to comprehend. Much, no doubt, is due to the nature of the country immediately adjoining the city, and to the enormous prices asked for it per acre; but more is due to that antiquated and absurd system of market monopolies that Chicago has copied, as she copies every other absurdity, from New York. We know that the restrictions which apply to the sale of meats do not forbid the hawking of vegetables; but it is the system after all. It contains all market operations in one hands, and it gives them the monopoly; because where the butcher gets his rent for dollars, there will be get the potatoes and salad to go on the table with it. Those who must go to market because the fair sample them to do so or go hungry, have no time, after it is done, to look about among the hucksters' shops to cheapen turnips. It is the system that does it all; and that system must be broken up—it is already exploded—before the competition between farmers and gardeners will be brought to that point at which all that class of dollars of which we speak will drop down in price 50 to 100 per ct. This must come or later come. The City Council must act, first in selling the market houses and farming the trade in meats and vegetables over to private and unhoused competition, without other restrictions than such as are demanded by a proper care of the public health. Citizens should encourage farmers to bring their vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry—the largest items in a family's expenses—into the city in their wagons,—encourage by always buying of them when possible, and never buying of a huckster when what he has to sell may be gotten elsewhere. We hope to see the day within two years, when State street, on the South Side, Randolph street on the West Side, and Michigan street on the North Side will be filled every morning with countrymen with their crop and wholesome vegetables, new butter and fresh eggs in abundance, and at such prices that the poor as well as the rich can buy. But first of all, the Market Monopoly must go by the board. The sooner the better.

THE COURT.—A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel has discovered the cause of the "dark cloud" which persists in maintaining its ground against spring time and tide. This is occasioned by the presence and rapid expansion of the comet now visible in the evening sky, which comets have long astonished by the most celebrated astronomers of Europe, and which is prognosticated by certain highly respectable mathematicians of Germany, will cease to grow volcanic with the earth on the 20th of June, precisely.

This lucid, scientific, and, we may add, pithy and useful hint and incontrovertible fact, the Republican's correspondent says "may be seen in a clear evening near Ursa Major;" and that it "has caused the business of farmers to stop, and is now operating the earth with fearful violence; may be seen by the most casual observer, by putting the daily newspaper to itself." He adds in fancy, "The comet of 1264 is said to have wrought great ill to Greek and Turkish fire, which lasted for twenty days; and that of 1532 was so terrible (caused by war) that Charles V. and Francis I. of France, laid down their arms." Let the Republicans of Milwaukee, and the Democrats of Milwaukee, and the people of Milwaukee, and the people of the Territory, look to it, and be wise in time. Let

Banking and Exchange.

R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO ..... ILLINOIS.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received on Current Account, and interest allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received on Interest, payable on demand, without notice, or on certain days, according to contract. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Interest on all deposits to be added to the principal at the end of each year, and to bear interest at the same rate. Interest on Savings Department.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw direct on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo, and on Dublin and Liverpool, through our agents in New York City and Montreal.

REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPH.
By our arrangements, we can remit any amount to Chicago, in all the cities of New York, on payment of money at our office in New York, with the telegraphic charges, and receive in return drafts at sight.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections of Drafts, Bills and Acceptances, on Chicago, free of charge, and all business connected with the Exchange business, in all the cities of the United States, and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.
Warrants ordered by Eastern Merchants, on Chicago Gold, Coin, Gold Dust, Bullion, Foreign Exchange, Stock—Negotiable Commercial Paper, Gold and Silver Coin, and coupons, purchased on the Eastern Cities and Europe—Buy and sell Government Stocks and Bonds.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
We issue Drafts on Messrs. Jones, Lloyds & Co., Bankers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and on the principal Banks in Europe, and Drafts payable in gold in any of the Cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Dubuque, Davenport, Iowa City, Galena, Ill., Board of Exchange, Dublin, and Glasgow, Scotland, and Europe—Buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Commercial Bills.

Through our Bank Messrs. SWIFT, KANNON & CO., are authorized to act as our general agents, and are keeping Duplicate Accounts with us.

E. K. SWIFT, BROTHER & JOHNSTON,
E. K. SWIFT,
L. F. SWIFT,
T. JOHNSTON,
Chicago, Ill.

FORREST BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a Banking House at the above place, for the purpose of transacting a General Exchange, Gold and Collection business, at 83 Clark street, opposite Sherman House, Chicago.
The advantages of our connection with our Eastern correspondents are such as to enable us to offer to the public as favorable terms as any other house, and we shall be pleased to receive the business of those who may favor us with their patronage.
Particular attention will be paid to the collection of Drafts, and Accounts, on which we will allow interest, at the Rate of Six per Cent per annum, on all balances of $500 and upwards, as well as to the business of our Commercial Friends, with the advantages of our connection with our Eastern correspondents.
Chicago, March 31, 1857. HENRY T. FORREST, WILLIAM FORREST, PHILIP S. FORREST.

AIKEN & SONTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Deposits received and interest allowed on special agreement. Loaning and investment of money on approved securities. Collections promptly made and remitted.
E. S. SONTON. DANIEL S. QUINBY & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Negotiable Securities
Exchange, gold and foreign coin bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections promptly made and remitted.
W. F. QUINBY.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 18 WILLIAM Street, New York.
Will give attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, Gold and Exchange, Collections, the Discounting and Negotiation of Bills on Europe, Drafts, Deposits and Remittances, and the Collection and payment of accounts and drafts. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Railroad Bonds.
Money received on dep. at 1, payable on demand, with interest.
For parties desiring it, we will make investments in our name on the joint account of us and our customers.
All business entrusted to our care will receive the same faithful attention.
REFERENCE.
The Union, Broadway, and Union Bank, New York; Ira Harris & Co., Albany; Messrs. Dodge, Ames & Co., Boston; Hon. Thos. H. Ellis, Hartford; Hon. Thos. Corwin, Cincinnati; Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit; Hon. Lucius Lyon, Chicago; Hon. Jas. Shields, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Louisville; Hon. Thos. H. Benton, St. Louis; Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Dixon, Hartford; Hon. Jas. Pollock, Philadelphia; Hon. Jas. Campbell, Philadelphia; Hon. Geo. Evans, Portland; Hon. Jas. Bell, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Harlan, Iowa City; Hon. Jas. Thompson, Pittsburgh; Hon. Jas. Cooper, Pittsburgh

Legal Notices.

Peremptory Real Estate Sale.

Special Commissioner's Sale.
Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, April 16, 1857.

Sarah L. Bailey, vs. Lucy S. Bailey, } In Chancery.

Ann Tabbey, et al.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL OR-DER entered in the above entitled cause, I shall on Saturday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1857, at the office of the undersigned in said city, sell, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the decree of said Court in said cause, viz: Lot No. two (2), in block No. ten (10), in Walcott's Addition to Chicago.

Also—Lot twenty-four (24), in Griffin's subdivision of block of the east fractional quarter, section 34, in township 39, north of range 14 east of the third principal meridian, excepting the south 1 rod of said lot, and the south 1 rod of the undivided half of the N E ¼ of section 34, in township 39 north, range 14 east, in Cook county.

Also—Commencing 1 rod south of the east side of the north half of the east half of the south east qr of sec 34, in township 39, N E ¼ east, in Cook county.

To pay of said sale shall, at the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest secured by bond and a lien upon the premises sold.

L. C. PARKER, Special Commissioner.

MASTER'S SALE.

Cook County Circuit Court.

William Wentworth, Executor of Estate of Charles Wentworth, deceased, Complainant, vs. James F. Allen, et al., Defendants. } In Chancery.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL OR-DER of said Court, entered in the above entitled cause, I shall on Saturday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1857, at the office of the undersigned in said city, sell, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the decree of said Court in said cause, viz: Lot No. two (2), in block ten, according to the Canal Trustees' plat of said block, on the east side of the south branch of the Chicago River, in the city of Chicago, in the south east quarter of section 34, in township 39 north of range 14 east, in Cook county.

Chicago, April 16, 1857.—m2d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, June Term, 1857.

Cornelius Lendel, } In Chancery.
vs.
George Lockel.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Lockel, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the said George Lockel, defendant above named, that the complainant in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 27th day of April, 1857, and the jurisdiction of said Court of said Cook County, and said defendant, personally on the first Monday of June next, 1857, at the place where said Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, the said complainant, by and against said defendant, may proceed to hear and decree the said Chancery cause, and a decree against said defendant may be entered in said Court, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

HALSEY LIBERAL, Clerk.
JAMES TOD BOWN, Complainant's Solicitor. m2d-6w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, City of Chicago, } ss.
Executor's Court of the City of Chicago, } ss.
JAMES DUNLOP, }
Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Hannah A. Blake et Tom. Anne E. G. Blake.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Thomas Anne E. G. Blake, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Executor's Court of the City of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to Anne Elizabeth G. Blake, defendant above named, of the pendency of said Chancery suit thereof, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1857, and the jurisdiction of said Court of said Executor's Court against said defendant, to hear and decree on the first Monday in June next, 1857, at the place where said Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, 1857, at which time and place said complainant will be ready to hear and decree said Chancery cause, and a decree against said defendant may be entered according to the prayer of said bill.

JAMES A. MOYER, Complainant's Solicitor. m11-5w-ad

ESTATE OF THOMAS McCALLA, DE-CEASED.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said deceased, that I will attend at my office, in Chicago, on the first Monday in May next, to receive and adjust claims against said estate, when and where all persons interested in said estate may attend.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
ADAM A VAN DORN, Complainant's Solicitor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, April Term, A.D. 1857.

Charles A. Warren, vs. Nicholas Ward, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Nicholas Ward, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, on the 6th day of Feb., A. D. 1857, in the suit of Charles A. Warren, and against the estate of the said Nicholas Ward, for the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents, directed to, and the same was duly executed by, said Sheriff, on the same day, by leaving a true copy of said writ with said defendant, and by taking the following described property, viz: Lot No. 3 in block 2 in Ogden's addition to Chicago, and will be forfeited, if not claimed by said defendant, or some person in his behalf, before the first day of Term of said Court, to be held in said County, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and be forfeited to the plaintiff's debts, judgments and costs, and be sold to satisfy said judgment, if not claimed and discharged, and in favor of the said Sheriff, Clerk and so much of the property attached as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
CHENEY, JAMESON & BAIN, Pltf's Att'y. m2d-3w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A.D. 1857.

Mary J. Tucker vs. Thomas E. Tucker—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Thomas E. Tucker, defendant above named, having been filed in the office the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to Thomas E. Tucker, that Mary J. Tucker, the complainant, filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the 22nd day of March last, and that a summons thereupon issued, returnable on the first Monday of June next, 1857, as is by law required, at the place where said Cook County Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, when and where said complainant may appear before said Cook County Court, and the said Thomas E. Tucker, defendant, may appear and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, if he shall think proper so to do, and that unless he shall appear and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, a decree may be entered against him according to the prayer of said bill.

HALSEY LIBERAL, Clerk.
CHENEY, JAMESON & BAIN, Pltf's Att'ys. m2d-6w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, City of Chicago, } ss.
Executor's Court of the City of Chicago, } ss.
JAMES DUNLOP, }
Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Hannah A. Blake et Tom. Anne E. G. Blake.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Thomas Anne E. G. Blake, defendant above named, having been filed in the office the Clerk of said Executor's Court of the City of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to Anne Elizabeth G. Blake, defendant above named, of the pendency of said Chancery suit thereof, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1857, and the jurisdiction of said Court of said Executor's Court against said defendant, to hear and decree on the first Monday in June next, 1857, at the place where said Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, 1857, at which time and place said complainant will be ready to hear and decree said Chancery cause, and a decree against said defendant may be entered according to the prayer of said bill.

JAMES A. MOYER, Complainant's Solicitor. m11-5w-ad

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

Bill, Fargo & Kellogg,
NEW ENGLAND BOOT & SHOE HOUSE,
at Wholesale exclusively, 22 South Water street, Chicago. The Trader will find with us a stock of our own manufacture, equal to any house in the trade, including the New England States. We are now prepared to offer a great many new independent styles, particularly having a large and complete assortment. Please call and examine our stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Removal.

J. T. JEWETT HAS REMOVED HIS FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Establishment to No. 94 Lake Street, under the Tremont House, south side of the street.

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Successors to WARD, DOGGETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A CLEAN, FRESH, AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Comprising all varieties, adapted to the wants of City and Country trade,
To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
Men's Lip and Thick Boots,
Made to order if desired, and always in stock, constantly on hand.
The above will be offered at the lowest prices, and on liberal terms.
183 SOUTH WATER ST. 183
m2d-3m-ad Sign Gold Boots Sign.

NEW YORK
Hide and Leather Depot.
J. L. Chapman & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LEATHER,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Sole and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins, Linings, Satings, &c. Also Dealers in Hides, Skins, Sheep Pelts and Furs.
82 NORTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, calls the attention of Buyers to his entire stock of goods in the above line, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

BATES & CO.,
HIDE BROKERS AND DEALERS IN Leather, and all kinds of Boots, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Oil, Tallow and Coarse Furs.
(Commercial Building.)
Hides, Tallow, Pelts, Furs, Fur Dyed and Green Hides, Sheep Pelts, Wool Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Oil, Furs, Coarse Furs, Beeswax, Ginseng, Bees' Feet, Deer Horns, &c.

Whipple, Alley & Billings,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS
161 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A large and well selected Stock for Fall Trade, which they offer at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms. Buyers will find our stock full at most prices.
MARIANUS A. WHIPPLE, A. B. ALLEY, Chicago, April 16, 1857. m11-2w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A.D. 1857.

Charles A. Warren, vs. Nicholas Ward, et al.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Nicholas Ward, the defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Nicholas Ward, that the said Charles A. Warren, the plaintiff, filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued, returnable on the first Monday of June next, 1857, as is by law required.

The said Nicholas Ward, the said Nicholas Ward, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of said Cook County, at the place where said Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in June next, 1857, and plead, answer, or demur to the said suit, if he shall think proper so to do, and that unless he shall appear and plead, answer or demur to the said suit, a decree may be entered against him according to the prayer of said bill.

HALSEY LIBERAL, Clerk.
CHENEY, JAMESON & BAIN, Pltf's Att'ys. m11-4w-ad

Educational.

English-German Boys' School,
CORNER CLARK AND WASHINGTON Streets. Quarter Sess and Graduation Dividends. Pupils can be received at any time. The public schools of Chicago are open to the public. The Principal will be ready to receive pupils on Monday, April 20th, 1857. Apply at the Academy, Fourth story, Clark street, Chicago, Ill. The Academy is open from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Family Boarding School, at Brattleboro, Vt.
C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Brown University, is now prepared to receive pupils for the ensuing term, which will commence on the 1st of May, and continue for 11 weeks. Pupils can be prepared for any College in the country. Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Dwinell, Jr., do. Clergymen may be addressed on the subject of their sons. Address as above.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe WAREHOUSE.
WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our entire stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for Spring and Summer trade, which we submit to Buyers for inspection and comparison.
Our Stock is mostly of our own manufacture, and we feel confident that we can offer inducements to purchasers, which will be found to be satisfactory.
WALTER KIMBALL, Chicago.
ADAM A VAN DORN, Complainant's Solicitor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, April Term, A.D. 1857.

Charles A. Warren, vs. Nicholas Ward, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Nicholas Ward, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, on the 6th day of Feb., A. D. 1857, in the suit of Charles A. Warren, and against the estate of the said Nicholas Ward, for the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents, directed to, and the same was duly executed by, said Sheriff, on the same day, by leaving a true copy of said writ with said defendant, and by taking the following described property, viz: Lot No. 3 in block 2 in Ogden's addition to Chicago, and will be forfeited, if not claimed by said defendant, or some person in his behalf, before the first day of Term of said Court, to be held in said County, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and be forfeited to the plaintiff's debts, judgments and costs, and be sold to satisfy said judgment, if not claimed and discharged, and in favor of the said Sheriff, Clerk and so much of the property attached as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
CHENEY, JAMESON & BAIN, Pltf's Att'y. m2d-3w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A.D. 1857.

Mary J. Tucker vs. Thomas E. Tucker—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Thomas E. Tucker, defendant above named, having been filed in the office the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to Thomas E. Tucker, that Mary J. Tucker, the complainant, filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the 22nd day of March last, and that a summons thereupon issued, returnable on the first Monday of June next, 1857, as is by law required, at the place where said Cook County Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, when and where said complainant may appear before said Cook County Court, and the said Thomas E. Tucker, defendant, may appear and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, if he shall think proper so to do, and that unless he shall appear and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, a decree may be entered against him according to the prayer of said bill.

HALSEY LIBERAL, Clerk.
CHENEY, JAMESON & BAIN, Pltf's Att'ys. m2d-6w-ad

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, June Term, 1857.

Cornelius Lendel, } In Chancery.
vs.
George Lockel.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Lockel, defendant above named, having been filed in the office the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the said George Lockel, defendant above named, that the complainant in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 27th day of April, 1857, and the jurisdiction of said Court of said Cook County, and said defendant, personally on the first Monday of June next, 1857, at the place where said Court is held, in the City of Chicago, in said County, the said complainant, by and against said defendant, may proceed to hear and decree the said Chancery cause, and a decree against said defendant may be entered in said Court, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

HALSEY LIBERAL, Clerk.
JAMES TOD BOWN, Complainant's Solicitor. m2d-6w-ad

Insurance.

Alliance Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Incorporated 1794—Charter Perpetual—Capital $400,000.
THIS COMPANY, HAVING COMPLIED with the requisitions of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, relative to Foreign Insurance Companies, and having made the deposit required by law, is now prepared to take risks on Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Manufactories, Steamboats, Steamers, Canal Boats, Barges, Lumber, Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on the most favorable terms, and will promptly adjust and pay all losses at the office of the undersigned, in Chicago.
Policies issued by the Company will be found to be as low as those of any other Company, and the security is undoubted.
A. G. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 5 Court House.
Chicago, June 6, 1856.—y

STATEMENT
OF THE
Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE State of Illinois, January 1st, 1857.

1. The Capital actually paid in is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
2. The Capital Stock of the Company is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
3. The Amount of the Company are
Cash in Bank Dollars 23,000 77
Cash in Bank, at interest 10,000 00
Bonds, Stocks, and Mortgages 110,000 00
Real estate, including the value of the building occupied by the Company 10,000 00
Premiums in course of collection, Bonds, Stocks and Interest notes 34,300 00
Interest due and accrued 3,944 67
Total assets $191,244 67
4. The amount of outstanding due or accrued for losses and claims 0
5. Amount of losses and claims resisted 0
6. Losses adjusted and not due 0
7. Losses adjusted and payable 0
8. Amount of losses reported, in process of adjustment, or in suspense 1,000 00
9. Net cash receipts for premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1856 $
10. The amount actually disbursed for losses during the year ending 31st December, 1856 $
11. Amount of the Company's Stock actually issued $
12. Special state is intended to be delivered or to be distributed or issued in exchange for any other stock, or any dividends or additions to the stock of the Company, or any other purpose, state the amount and purpose $
Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000).
13. The amount of the Stock and the dividends in the actual possession of the State of Illinois, Wednesday, 1st January, 1857, $ SCHLEIER DORR, President.
WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.
State of Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, City and County of Providence, 1st March 18, 1857.
Sworn to before me, HENRY E. DUNN, Commissioner for the State of Illinois for the City of Providence.

ORIGINAL DEPOSIT GRANTS:
To expire on the 31st day of January, 1858.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois, Springfield, March 18, 1857.

WHEREAS, the Providence Washington Insurance Company, located at Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, has filed in this office, a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by the act entitled "An act to provide a system of insurance for the protection of policy holders," approved February 16, 1857, and has filed in the office a written or printed certificate of the Secretary of State of said state, showing that said company has complied with the laws of said state, and that it is authorized to transact the business of insurance in said state, and it appearing that said company has complied with the laws of this state, and that it is authorized to transact the business of insurance in this state, and it appearing that said company has complied with the laws of this state, relative to the deposit of securities for the protection of its policy holders in this state, and that said company is authorized to transact the business of life